

# 15-25c Fare Budget Submitted by Mayor

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Transit Authority with its 15 to 25-cent fare hike was included yesterday in Mayor Impellitteri's 1953-54 budget.

Budget hearings will begin Monday morning and continue through Wednesday. The schedules have been changed from previous years. City workers will be heard

Monday. Education, Higher

Education and Libraries Tuesday, and the total budget will be argued by civic groups, tenants, minority parties, straphangers and consumers Wednesday.

Surrendering to the demands of Gov. Dewey the Mayor submitted to the Board of Estimate a \$1,528,812,795

fiscal program which:

- Imposes a three percent sales tax on services as well as goods.

- Accepts the higher-fare Transit Authority.

- Cuts \$39,800,000 from key services.

- Blocks 50,000 city workers from getting their promised 40-hour work week.

- Drops 3,420 positions for substitute teachers.

- Eliminates \$3,000,000 from proposed school repair and service funds.

- Reduces by 480 the number of sanitation appointments scheduled this year.

- Slashes 200 firemen from appointment lists.

- Defers the opening of the

new East Bronx Tuberculosis Hospital and the new wing of the Queens General Hospital; closes the City Home and the Metropolitan Hospital Annex, and eliminates any plans to expand the Home Care Program.

- Bars needy patients from hospital care by rejecting per

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## 397,000 at GM Get 1c an Hour Wage Cut

DETROIT, April 7.—General Motors Corp. today cut one cent an hour from the wages of its 397,000 employees. The action by GM may set a pattern that will mean an hourly pay cut for 1,250,000 auto workers across the nation if other auto companies follow suit. A "downward revision of

one cent an hour in its cost of living allowance" was announced by GM officials following a day-long meeting with leaders of the CIO United Auto Workers, who had urged the auto industry not to make the wage cut based on the government's cost-of-living index.

The cut becomes effective with the pay period beginning April 13.

The United Auto Workers Union made no immediate comment.

While Reuther was urging the President to avert a slump, UAW negotiators were meeting today with officials of General Motors to stall off a penny wage cut.

The meeting today between GM and the UAW is the first since prior to the UAW convention March 22. At that meeting on Feb. 27, GM, which rolled up \$558,000,000 in profits after taxes, offered some 50,000 skilled workers a nickel an hour increase while bypassing 300,000 production workers.

The union has rejected this.

Meanwhile 50,000 tool and die makers are wearing big buttons on their work shirts asking for 28½ cents wage increase. A president of one GM local, seeing this, told newsmen he was going to order caps for his members that will demand "28½ cents for production workers."

## Reuther Bids Eisenhower Plan for Peace

DETROIT, April 7.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, taking note of the stock market's reaction to peace developments, has called on President Eisenhower to map plans for going over to a full peacetime production. It is estimated that 20 percent of the 1,350,000 UAW members work on war production.

In a letter to the White House, Reuther wrote, "Recent reactions in the Congress and in Wall Street to apparent change in Communist policy in Korea, Germany and elsewhere . . . add to the need for timely planning for the transition of our economy from peak defense production to sustained civilian production with continued full employment."

A depression is "wholly unnecessary," and "can be avoided but not by leaving the outcome to chance," he said. "There are enough urgent needs within the U. S. and among free peoples of the world to provide full employment for the next quarter of a century."

## Market Women Of Guatemala

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# Daily Worker

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# China Sees Early Truce If POWs Are Exchanged

The possibility of an early Korean armistice was stressed by China yesterday. Radio Peking, reporting progress on Panmunjom negotiations for exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, said that if the U. S. Government "has similar good faith for resumption of negotiations and complete settlement of the outstanding prisoner of war question, an early armistice can be achieved."

In Washington, the air of "caution" and careful limiting of comment to the sick and wounded exchange continued despite the nationwide surge of hope for an end to the most unpopular war in U.S. history.

Asked about President Eisenhower's reaction to the latest news, White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said:

"The President and the govern-

ment of the U.S. are, of course, following the negotiations very closely. Every act and deed leading to the humanitarian exchange of ill and wounded prisoners of war is encouraging."

The studied attempt to play down hopes for a quick peace and an easing of world tensions was carried a step further by Eisenhower. In a talk before the United Defense Fund conference in Washington, the President said,

"We still have a war going on, and even if peace did break out in Korea, 'our men and those of our allies will have to stay in that region for quite a while.'"

Since a major part of a peace treaty would have to include a plan for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, this seemed like a carefully planned obstacle thrown in advance, as well as a tacit admission that the Syngman Rhee dictatorship could not sur-

vive in South Korea without foreign bayonets.

Anticipating the "let's get out of Korea and go home where we belong" sentiment that would surely rise if U.S. troops stay there after an armistice, Eisenhower said, "Once inaction sets in and the impatience of the American begins to manifest itself, it is really tough to keep before him just the conception of stern duties and expect him to forget his grouches and his gripes and his disappointment in being so far from home."

In a statement to the opening session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Eisenhower replied to peace overtures with a rehash of the lie about "subjugation of peoples by totalitarian government."

(Yet Secretary of State Dulles said Monday that the Administration would refuse to sign the UN covenant on human rights!)

• Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he believed "defense" and other federal spending can be cut without damaging the nation's safety.

• West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer held an hour long White House conference attended by Eisenhower, Dulles, War Sec-

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## Stoolpigeon Won't Gloat Long When More Readers Join Sub Campaign

The FBI stoolpigeon Philbrick, now an operative on the Herald Tribune staff, has dug up some super-secret stuff about the Daily Worker.

He has discovered, through his underground connections, that the Daily Worker and Worker circulation campaign is still far from its goals.

All this is reported, with much gloating of course, in Philbrick's column in last Sunday's Herald Tribune. Contrary to past practice,

however, the column does not prophesy our early death. Apparently even Philbrick learns something from experience.

With the circulation campaign drawing to a close, we still have less than 9,000 Worker subs out of a goal of 19,000.

The situation is most grim in New York, where, with a target of 13,000 Worker subs, fewer than 5,000 have come in. This is not because there is trouble in getting subs. It is because only a handful of readers have thus far taken

part in the campaign. This handful has come through with results. But it cannot do the job alone.

The coming week-end issue of The Worker will carry four extra pages of facts about the frame-up of the Rosenbergs. It will be invaluable as a means of helping to enlarge the campaign to prevent their judicial murder.

We urge our readers to come out in force over this weekend, help spread the paper to those not getting it, and enlarge the permanent readership.

# WHO REALLY DEFENDS RIGHTS OF MAN?

An Editorial

LIKE A FLASH of lightning through the clouds, two contrasting events this week illumined several basic realities of our time.

In the Soviet Union, 15 doctors falsely accused of spying and attempted murder were freed, and those who had accused them and had them jailed were themselves arrested, including the former assistant chief of internal security.

The man who, as former chief of internal security, permitted the doctors to be falsely accused, was fired from his post as a member of the secretariat of the Communist Party, one of the highest posts in the country.

The accusers and their accomplices were themselves accused by the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of "fabricating evidence," attempting to kindle feelings of nationalist hatred, and "violations of socialist legality and law and order."

This event is unprecedented in history. No other state

has ever imprisoned or fired two of its highest officials for the crime of inciting racial and national hatred.

The other event occurred in the U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Congress that the Eisenhower Administration would not sign any treaty on human rights drafted by the United Nations, or the already drafted convention on political rights of women; nor will the Administration seek ratification of the UN Genocide Convention.

THESE TWO EVENTS occurring at approximately the same time, show who is for the rights of the individual and who is against them.

They show who punishes the slanderers and persecutors of honest men and who tolerates them, yes, even elevates them to the U. S. Senate and gives them full power to slander and persecute.

They show who abhors and punishes the inciters of

(Continued on Page 5)



# A Fight that Stopped Evictions

## The Market Women Of Guatemala City

By HELEN SIMON

**GUATEMALA CITY.**—The Mercado Quemado—Guatemala's ancient, "burned-out" market—is a dark, unlovely place. Rickety stalls crowd the narrow passage-ways. Market women and purchasers alike are exposed to sun and dust in the dry season, to rain and endless mud in the wet.

The market occupies more than a square block near the station, near the bus terminals. Less fortunate vendors are seated on the sidewalks outside, offering their baskets of bananas, their cheap trinkets (made in the U. S. A.), perhaps two or three live hens or a few dozen eggs to the country folk who visit this capital city, and to the housewives of Guatemala City itself.

Pinched-faced children of all sizes romp in the dirt and the garbage, or lie listlessly in corners of their mothers' crowded stalls. The smaller ones, slung on their mothers' backs with shawls, wait impatiently to be nursed.

Strangely enough, markets such as this have been the most fertile ground for the political enemies of Guatemala's progressive government. staunchly Catholic, the market women have been told by their priests that the "Communists" are enemies of religion, and that the government's moderate land reform program entails "nationalization" of women and children. They have been warned that the unified trade union movement—the CGTG—is "communist."

### A Startling Change

Only two months ago, the self-styled "anti-Communist" parties, headed by feudal reactionaries and U. S.-dominated traders, drew their main strength from these markets when their candidates won out in the city elections for Chamber of Deputies. (Nationally, however, the reactionaries can boast only five deputies). A year and one half ago thousands of market women stoned the headquarters of the Partido Guatemalteco de Tra-

bajo (PCT—Communist).

A startling change took place within the last few weeks.

Trouble descended on the market. Mayor reactionary Lizarralde served notice that all vendors were to be evicted, to make way for a park which would replace this ancient eye-sore. The market women would have to transfer to a distant market which lacked the Mercado Quemado's only—but important—advantage: its central location.

The reactionaries, having gotten their votes, were not interested in the troubles of the "riff-raff." They offered no help.

And so, in desperation, a committee of market women was delegated to approach the CGTG, although they had scant hope that the terrible "Communists" would help their "enemies."

The CGTG immediately entered the fray with the utmost good will—championing the poor market women in the same way it had been the first to champion Guatemala's landless peasantry.

CGTG leaders met with the market women, taught them the principles of organization and unity, helped them to formulate their program: No evictions until a new market was built in the same neighborhood! A nursery nearby to care for their neglected children!

### The Meeting

Then came the big meeting on March 20. The committee hung up crude little paper banners of blue and white, Guatemala's national colors, rendering the cleared space in the market a fraction less drab. At least one representative attended from almost all the hundreds of families who make their meager living.

The proceedings were delayed briefly, as the women insisted that someone go to call for Victor Manuel Gutierrez, CGTG general secretary, who was participating in a session of the Chamber of Deputies.

Once Gutierrez had arrived and

had been greeted warmly, with cheers and hand claps, the chairman of the market women's committee mounted a wooden bench and announced shyly that the meeting would begin.

First to speak was Virgilio Guerra of the CGTG, who was applauded when he asserted that the CGTG was unlike certain politicians who try to fool the people, and that the CGTG fights for freedom of religion.

Next to mount the platform was Carlos Manuel Pellecer, PGT Deputy from rural Escuintla, and CGTG "secretary of conflicts." He drew appreciative laughter when he referred to his own four youngsters, and assured his listeners that he had never yet eaten a baby. A year ago literally—they might have doubted his word.

Very simply, he explained to the rapt audience why the increased purchasing power which comes from higher wages for workers and from the land reform will be to their benefit. "The peasants, who will now receive money for the first time for their products, won't bury it," he said, and the women nodded agreement.

### Wire Mayor

Then Pellecer made the electric announcement: The CGTG had wired the Mayor demanding that there be no evictions until a proper market has been substituted; the country's First Lady—Senora de Arbenz—had promised to intervene in their behalf; and the President's proposed budget contains plans for a nursery. The applause was deafening, and the women shouted "Viva Arbenz," forgetting that a few short weeks before they had been convinced that this democratic President was their enemy.

All three markets in Escuintla had organized for their own protection with the help of the CGTG. Pellecer related, and this unity had just resulted in an important victory which stopped the re-routing of the frequent buses between Guatemala City and the Pacific

(Continued on Page 4)

## TELLS HOUSE: ANCESTOR WAS WITCHUNT VICTIM IN 1695

LOS ANGELES, April 7 (FP).—Cartoonist Philip Eastman told the House Un-American activities committee here he would not answer questions because of the fate of "my great, great, great, grandmother, Mary Brandbury."

"Two hundred and sixty-one years ago," he told the House pobsers, "Mary Brandbury was convicted in Salem for consorting with the devil despite the fact that 117 neighbors testified she was a good pious woman. She was convicted because she did not have the privileges of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides one need not give testimony which might be incriminating."

"I am proud," he concluded, "to stand on the fifth amendment here and refuse to answer your questions."

## McCarran Law Repeal Urged by 93 Notables

Ninety-three prominent Americans have signed an Open Letter to the U. S. Congress calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, it is announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

"We recommend," said the letter, "that, in adopting a new immigration and naturalization policy, consideration be given to the following democratic principles:

1. Any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.

3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by fraud; and denaturalization proceedings should be started only within five years of the granting of naturalization.

4. Immigration should be without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of quotas based on the country's social, economic and cultural requirements.

5. At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail, and freedom of belief, speech and association.

Those signing the letter are:

Rev. Grover W. Alexander, Lanesville, Vt.; Walter Allendörfer, Royal Oak, Mich.; Rev. Paul J. Alured, Lansing.

### Delay Asked In Northwest Smith Act Trial

SEATTLE, April 7.—Continuance of the Northwest Smith Act trial to Sept. 15 is asked in a motion filed by attorneys for six of the defendants in Federal Judge William Lindberg's court this week.

The trial date is now set for April 15. Should Judge Lindberg deny the five-month extension, the defendants ask a one-month postponement.

In a supporting affidavit, attorney John Caughlan pointed out a congressional hearing into alleged "communism" opens in Seattle one week prior to the present trial date.

He also pointed out that the defense was just notified, of an expanded list of 289 documents the government intends to use.

A third reason for the continuance is a conflict in Caughlan's schedule. A damage action in which he represents the widow of a seaman against the American Mail Line has been set for trial Wednesday.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, specifying the price sheet desired, or call AL 4-2964.



McCARRAN

Mich.: Dr. Victor Arnautoff, San Francisco; Robert P. Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Elda D. Armin, Chicago; Rev. William T. Baird, Chicago; Rev. Edward Baker, Portland, Ore.; Rev. Frederic B. Ball, Ottawa, Ill.; Rev. Lee H. Ball, Arlington, N. Y.; Rev. James A. Benson, Appleton, Minn.; Dr. James A. Blaisdell, Claremont, Calif.; and Mrs. Anita Black, New York.

Also James L. Brewer, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Louis Fargo Brown, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Alice Hill Byrne, Palo Alto, Calif.; Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Frank D. Campbell, Del Rosa, Calif.; Rev. Howard A. Carey, Altadena, Calif.; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Chicago; Rev. Mark Chamberlain, Graham, Ore.; John M. Cox, San Francisco, Calif.; Prof. Florence Conway, Wellesley, Mass.; Prof. Philip W. L. Cox, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati; and Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York. Rev. John W. Darr.

Also the very Rev. John W. Day, Topeka, Kan.; Prof. John J. DeLoer, Champaign, Ill.; Dr. William Wells Dayton, Tucson, Ariz.; Dr. Katharine Dodd, Little Rock, Ark.; James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans; Armand d'Usson, New York; Dr. Robert H. Ellis, Portland, Ore.; Pyke Farmer, San Francisco, Tenn.; Prof. Guido Ferrando, Ojai, Calif.; Rev. Kenneth R. Foy, Berkeley, Philadelphia; Hon. Clemens J. France, Providence, R. I.; and Prof. Royal W. France, New York.

Also Elizabeth P. Frasier, Philadelphia; Dr. Marcus I. Goldstein, Alexandria, Va.; John T. Gotsch, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rev. L. A. Grom, Chicago; Prof. Albert L. Guerdard, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, New York; Robert Gunther, New York; Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Danbury, Conn.; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Haddam, Conn.; Hugh Hardesty, La Crosse, Wis.; William Harrison, Boston; William T. Mason, Jr., Piquette Cove, Mass.; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Charles E. Hodgson, Chardon, O.; Rev. Elmer J. Hostetler, Chardon, O.; Rev. Dr. William Gafford Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; Prof. Erich Kahler, Princeton, N. J.; and Hon. Francis Fisher Kane, Pasadena, N. J.

Also Richard Kehl, Aulsebrook Park, N. Y.; Dr. I. M. Kothoff, Minneapolis; Dr. Paul H. Lavietes, New Haven; Hon. Robert Morris Lovett, Chicago; Dr. John Marasko, New Haven; Rev. John S. Maynard, New York; Rev. Paul L. McClure, Las Vegas, Nev.; Dr. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; Hon. Stanley Moffatt, Los Angeles; Prof. Philip Morrison, Berkeley, Calif.; Rev. Arthur W. Moslein, Salt Lake City, Utah; Scott Norberg, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Prof. Gaspari Rivetti, New York.

Also Dr. Michael Farnham, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Norina M. Putnam, South Hadley, Mass.; William Reardon, Los Angeles; Rev. C. Raymond, Stoughton, Mass.; Dr. J. B. Rhine, Durham, N. C.; Earl Robinson, Quakertown, Pa.; Prof. Philip L. Schuch, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rev. Randall S. Smith, Temple City, Calif.; Prof. Vito D. Scudder, Waltham, Mass.; Joseph F. Sully, New York; Dr. Louis Schuler, Chicago; Prof. Louis Fittelson Smith, Waltham, Mass.; Rev. Walter A. Smith, N. J.; Wisconsin; Prof. W. G. Sawyer, De Motte, Ga.; Alva W. Taylor, Nashville; Edna Thompson, San Francisco; Judge Edward F. Tolson, San Francisco, Calif.; Dr. William T. Upton, New Haven; Prof. Leroy Watson, Ann Arbor; Prof. S. W. Wymouth, Los Angeles; Henry Wilson, Newark, Conn.; Rev. Albert J. Wilson, Portland, Ore.; and Rev. Evans A. Worthing, Sligo, Ohio.

## 800 Brooklyn Gas Workers Out on Strike

About 800 employees of Brooklyn Borough Gas were on strike yesterday in protest against the layoff of 200 men by the company Friday and the company's prolonged stalling in contract negotiations.

More than 500 of the company's workers, mostly of the street and customers departments, joined 250 who came out Friday in a rank and file movement which leaders of the local termed "wildcat." The workers are reported, nevertheless, getting the support of one of the vice-presidents of the local.

An executive board meeting of the union scheduled at 657 Fulton last night was petitioned by the strikers to make the strike company-wide to effect all its 3,500 workers.

John Lopez, president of the local has been in negotiation with company representatives yesterday. The company gave the recent introduction of natural gas as the excuse for the layoff Friday.

The union is demanding a 35-hour week for forty hours pay; a 20-cent hourly raise; strict seniority; job security; hospitalization and other improvements.

## SAYS TEXTILE WORKERS ARE No. 1 TAFT-HARTLEY VICTIMS

WASHINGTON (FP) PRESENTING the House labor committee with a 120-page volume of Taft-Hartley case histories to prove the labor law has aided southern terror to the point where workers are afraid to join unions, executive vice president William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) said his people are "the No. 1 victims of Taft-Hartley."

Referring to the case histories, Pollock said: "Some of them may seem unbelievable, but I assure you all of them are true. We have tried to be factual, accurate and fair."

"We don't say that the Taft-Hartley act has been knocking our heads off. We're willing to give full credit to the southern textile manufacturers and the court, the police, the chamber of commerce, the citizens committees, yes, even the clergymen who are under their control. But we do say that Taft-Hartley has planned our arms to our sides while providing our enemies with an arsenal of weapons to use against us."

In the 5½ years before Taft-Hartley, the union won 58 percent of its collective bargaining elections covering 46 percent of the point

employees, Pollock said. In the 5½ years after T-H, TWUA won only 37 percent of the elections, covering 17 percent of the workers.

AN EVEN MORE important effect of the Taft-Hartley Law, Pollock said, is the fact that even after the union has won an election, the law permits employers to conduct anti-union campaigns which result in failure of the union to get going even after its victory. More than half the workers have been scared away from the union even after an election has been won, he said.

Citing peaceful labor-management relations in the men's clothing industry during the last quarter century, president Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) asked the committee to restore the full closed shop and to keep hands off industry-wide bargaining.

In a statement read to the committee by ACW vice president Gladys Dickason, Potofsky said the closed shop creates "responsible trade unionism" and since industry-wide bargaining in the clothing business was achieved in 1938, the number of strikes and lockouts had diminished to the vanishing point.



## 10 U. S. Editors Leave Moscow On Cordial Note

MOSCOW, April 7.—Ten American editors shouted "farewell" in Russian today as they left Moscow at the end of a history-making visit. They leaned their heads out of the windows of their train and waved to a group of Russian officials who saw them off for Warsaw on the first leg of their journey home.

"Dorvidanya" (farewell), they yelled in unison.

All American resident correspondents in Moscow and their (Continued on Page 6)

## BONN PILGRIM PAUSES IN METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

Now we are told that the Bonn government's chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, loves art. Adenauer's first considered act on reaching these shores was a visit to the Metropolitan Museum. The New York Times accompanied him through the galleries of the masters and reverently reported, his observations on Michaelangelo, Durer, Holbein and Lucas Cranach the Elder. "And he wasn't nationalist about it," The Times said with relief.

More revealing perhaps was the report that the chancellor feared that Michaelangelo's paintings could be stolen from the museum. The worthy doctor discoursed on a "Michaelangelo drawing of a Libyan sybil" and then, the Times man said, Adenauer asked the curator how the drawings were fastened down. After the curator explained, the Chancellor shook his head, "The glass could be cut out," he warned.

Would it be irreverent to ask if

## STREET RALLIES TO SPUR ACTIVITIES FOR MAY DAY

County May Day committees composed of representatives from community organizations, have been set up in four New York Counties, it was announced yesterday by the United May Day Committee, and plans are under way to organize the largest community contingents from the city's

boroughs ever to participate in the May Day Parade. The Manhattan May Day Committee will organize five contingents around the issues of peace, the rent increase, civil rights, and the demands of the Puerto Rican people. Street rallies are being organized to publicize May Day.

The committee will issue 100,000 leaflets and also distribute pamphlets and buttons. The Manhattan committee also plans activities in Harlem and in the Puerto Rican communities. The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens May Day Committees have also mapped programs.

The United May Day Committee has announced that the May Day Workshop has been set up, and is prepared to accept orders for cartons, banners, floats, and other materials for a colorful parade. Orders will be taken at the May Day Committee, 80 E. 11 St. room 535.

## Hat Workers Hear Weinstock April 14

Rank and file members of the AFL Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union will hear Louis Weinstock, of the United May Day Committee, at a meeting April 14 at 6 p.m. at Malin Studios, 223 W. 46 St.

Plans for participating in the May Day Parade will be made at this meeting.

## Hot Springs, Ark., Ball Club Fights Jimcrow Ruling

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 7.—There were bitter denunciations here today of the Cotton States Baseball League action yesterday which kicked the Hot Springs Bathing Club out of the league for refusing to release two Negro players. Supporting his co-owner, Gabe Crawford, in resisting the ouster, Lewis Goltz told a fight-back meeting held in the Garland County Courthouse—that Al Haraway, of Helena, Ark., was behind the racist move. About 75 owners and fans attended the protest meeting, most

Abner Berry, who watched Dave Hoskins break the Texas League Jimcrow, and who knows the area involved in the Cotton State League dispute, will in the coming Worker tell the story behind the headlines.

of them were in favor of keeping the two Negro players.

R. F. Jaskot, a Bather fan, declared, at the meeting:

"We're fighting for civil rights, and colored men have made a record fighting for the armed forces. I see no reason why they have to draw the line in baseball."

Crawford had sought to end a 52-year-old ban on Negro players by signing the brothers James and Leander Tugerson this year for his pitching staff. Stand-pat racists in the three states containing league clubs immediately raised a rumpus. Loudest of the racist protests came

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## Soviets Move to Close Gap on Arms Plans

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 7.—The Soviet Union made two more moves for world peace here. Soviet delegate, Andrei Vishinsky, offered to discuss the problem of world disarmament on the basis of the Washington-sponsored 1951 resolution instead of proposing his own plan in opposition.

Also, the Soviet Union asked the U. S. A. to adopt the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare to settle this issue.

The Soviet decision to discuss disarmament on the basis of the U. S. resolution marked the first time that it had not asked for a UN vote on its own proposals. Vishinsky said that instead of offering a counter-plan to the State Department's he would offer amendments for debate.

His amendments would leave intact for debate the resolution it had previously opposed. The U. S. plan does not outlaw the atomic bomb but calls for the setting up of a UN-controlled world body that would control all atomic ac-

tivity by the member states. The Soviet Union has urged the banning of atomic weapons as well as worldwide inspection.

Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet delegate, in urging the U. S. to ratify the ban on germ war said:

"It is not our intention to aggravate the situation, but in view of the debate the Soviet delegation deems it its duty to make some brief remarks."

He reproached U. S. delegate Ernest A. Gross for indulging in "polemics" and for speaking "in irritate and sharp tones." He cited the confessions of the two U. S. Marine Corps officers that they had been ordered to use germ weapons. But, he said, it was the Soviet Union's opinion that "there is no need at the present juncture for this committee to consider the details."

## Dulles Turns Back on 'Allies' With Stand on Human Rights

By BERNARD BURTON

International agreements which uphold democratic rights are contrary to the interests of the Eisenhower Administration. That is what Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced to the world Monday in testimony before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

Specifically, Dulles declared that the government would not sign or be a party to three of the UN's most fundamental democratic documents—the conventions on genocide, political rights of women, and human rights. Of the three, only the convention on human rights has not been completed. As a matter of fact, on the day Dulles disclaimed these documents, the U. S. man on the UN Human Rights Commission was in Geneva to help complete that document.

Dulles' statement shocked Washington's most faithful followers among the nations signing the UN convention on political rights of women. The socialist countries also signed, although in the debate these countries, led by the Soviet Union, criticized the document for not going far enough to guarantee the political rights of women, especially working women.

Dulles won the admiration of the Dixiecrats, the Nazis in West Germany and the overlords of the colonial empires when he put the administration on record against the UN convention on genocide. This was adopted nearly five years ago, in 1948.

Article II of the convention defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such; (a) killing

members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part."

### FIVE YEARS LATER

Now, five years later, Dulles has declared that signing of such an agreement would infringe on the rights of the U. S. government!

In December, 1951 the Civil Rights Congress presented a petition to the UN "We Charge Genocide" which documented the assaults on the rights and lives of

the Negro people in the U. S. It was carried to the General Assembly in Paris by William L. Patterson, CRC secretary.

At that time, U. S. delegates to the UN denounced the petition.

Dulles' announcement now throws light on the reason for the wolf cries at that time. His stand was interpreted as a recognition of the fact that the attacks on the Negro people here do fall within the UN's definition of genocide.

Similarly with the UN convention on human rights. The document is near completion after years

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## AFL, CIO Name Groups To Discuss 'Raiding'

WASHINGTON, April 7.—AFL and CIO representatives, in their first unity talks in years, agreed today to name sub-committees of three to explore the problem of ending raiding.

With presidents George Meany and Walter Reuther to head their respective groups, meetings are expected to begin on the problem in two weeks. The sub-committees are due to report to the next full merger committee, set for the first week of June.

The problem of raiding was tackled as the first move to smooth

the way for merger. Meany said, "We recognize that if we're going to get labor unity we've got to create a proper atmosphere."

Reuther said, "In order to have everybody moved into one house, we have to learn to live together."

Meany will be joined in his sub-committee on "raiding" by AFL secretary-treasurer William Schnitzler and vice-president Matthew Woll. With Reuther are James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, and David J. McDonald, president of the steel union.

## 10-Point 'Peace Crusade' Launched at West Coast Longshoremen's Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The 10th biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union opened Monday in San Francisco, setting as a major objective of the union the inauguration of a 10-point "crusade for peace."

Led by Harry Bridges, president of the union, the reports of the officers set the following peace goals:

- An immediate cease-fire in Korea.
- Cease-fire in Indo-China, Malaya, and Africa, with all issues to be negotiated.
- A meeting between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Malenkov.
- A general arms reduction of all the big countries and the outlawing of atom and hydrogen

bombs, germ warfare, and other such weapons.

Bridges' report blasted attempts by the government to divide and wreck the union by screening, red-baiting, and persecution of union leaders. He pointed out that screening by the Coast Guard and other government agencies was undermining the job security of all West Coast longshoremen. He declared:

"The Coast Guard in 1953 has succeeded in accomplishing what no employer or Government agency has been so far been able to do—to weaken the longshore hiring hall."

"Our members are not being asked to prove their loyalty to the American people but to the Coast Guard, all forms of investigating committees and the union busters

behind them. To them it is not enough to say you're not what you're not; you must prove that you're an anti-Red. And even that's not enough; you must prove that the Reds are anti-you."

Bridges pointed out that on the East Coast, where Joseph Ryan's racket-ridden union leadership is involved:

"There is no denial that the rank and file are robbed and sold out; no denial that everything from murder to narcotics peddling to wholesale robbery flourishes on the New York waterfront; no denial that every ex-con and thug who is part of the I.L.A. machine carries Army, Navy and Coast Guard passes. This is 'conventional crime' and it is explained away by the over-riding consideration that Ryan has kept the I.L.W.U. labor political party is growing

and the I.L.W.U. program off the New York waterfront."

Bridges' reference was to the recently publicized letter to the New York dock boss from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. In the letter Dewey thanked Ryan for what he had done to "keep the Communists from getting control of the New York waterfront." The letter was a regretful apology for Dewey's being unable to attend Joseph P. Ryan Association dinner, the annual gathering for ex-con and mobster associates of the I.L.A. leader.

While Bridges said that the labor movement is "badly disunited, wracked with raids and purges and a lot of intimidation, the rank and file, he added, is 'fighting back' and the talk of forming a labor political party is growing.



**THE COST OF DISUNITY** will show up big in the pay envelopes this year unless something drastic happens to bring a united labor front in 1953 wage negotiations. Take a look at what's happening in those areas where labor is most divided.

The main reason for the campaign of wage cuts by the textile employers is not in the state of the industry but the state of the divided labor movement in textiles. The same holds with even greater force in the electrical manufacturing industry whose employers are bursting with profits and military orders.

It is in these two fields that the employers are enjoying a field day, and where big business in general counts on scoring the initial 1953 blows to show the unions in the country that they'll be "lucky" to come out of 1953 without a wage cut.

Measure, for example, the audacity of, American Woolen. That company (despite last year's concessions) came up with a demand for another 15 percent wage cut in February. By the time the issue came before the arbitrator, the company upped its demand to a 20 percent wage cut—31 cents an hour. The company's appetite grew in the few weeks because the war between the CIO's TWA and the UTW-AFL, far from abating grew more intense.

Both unions are expending their treasuries and manpower

## World of Labor

by George Morris

### The Employers Know Where Labor's Links Are Broken

on this war. To judge by their papers, the struggle is not with the employers but between the unions.

LEARNING from the textile manufacturers, the giant electrical and machine companies, led by General Electric and including Westinghouse, Sylvania, Harvester, General Cable and others, are taking the same line. GE is provocative and arrogant. At negotiations for a wage reopener the company offered all of two cents plus.

The inclinations of Westinghouse are about the same. There are 16 unions in GE. The two major unions of production workers, UE and IUE-CIO, have been at each other's throats since 1949 and the struggle between them is as bitter as ever. They continue to spend their money and energy on raids upon each other. As in textile, many

of the workers are becoming cool to the officialdom of all unions in the field and a bit cynical towards lofty trade union proclamation on unity.

One ray of hope entered the electrical picture when negotiations with GE were about to set under way. The UE's conference of General Electric locals addressed an appeal to 16 other AFL, CIO and independent unions with contracts in GE, calling for joint negotiations and action around a program for significant improvements.

It was pointed out that despite differences it was possible to get together on that common economic program. That appeal remains ignored.

GE, MEANWHILE is as arrogant and provocative as American Woolen. At Evendale, near Cincinnati, the AFL's machinists

were forced to strike GE's jet plant. But in that case the UAW-CIO pulled its 3,500 members out, too.

Significantly the UE, true to its position, has called on all its affiliates to back the Evendale walkout. The company's next provocation came in Syracuse, at its electronics plant, forcing the 10,000 IUE-CIO workers there to strike now although the deadline for wage reopener is April 17.

DESPITE James Carey's silence on the UE's proposal there is a strong undercurrent of demand within his own union for united action. The resolution of the big Westinghouse local in Buffalo is especially noteworthy in this respect.

It calls for a chainwide unity of Westinghouse workers. This, as in the case of UE's GE conference, is putting unity on a concrete basis. The workers can see that it could mean a difference in their pay envelope and working conditions. Similar sentiments are known to be strong in some of the other larger locals of IUE.

The question is whether that sentiment will break through into some forms of joint action in any or all of the chains affected by current negotiations, before the companies do their worst damage. They certainly won't get it by waiting for Carey to move.

## Guatemala

(Continued from Page 2)

Coast port of San Jose. These buses had always passed through Escuintla, and the passengers had been the best customers at Escuintla's markets. Then the slight detour to Escuintla was abandoned—but the bus companies were forced to reconsider this decision because of the combined strengths of the working men and the vendors.

"Even after we win this victory here," he urged, "we must not abandon our unity," and the attentive, serious expressions on the toll-worn faces all about him made it plain that this was one lesson which would not be forgotten.

Youthful, modest, beloved, Victor Manuel Gutierrez rose to speak amid mounting enthusiasm. The women smiled and clapped and viva-ed; the youngsters clung to the visitors' hands, climbed into their laps and viva-ed too.

He spoke on a subject which concerns all too few progressive men the world over: the need for women to organize for their own defense in their own organizations. He urged his listeners to join forces with the Alianza Feminina Guatemalteca "which exists to improve the conditions of women." One by one, he introduced Alianza leaders present at the meeting, and voiced his certainty that by organization and unity women of the market would win this struggle, and future struggles.

### May Day Call

"The other day your committee asked us at the CGTC," he said, "what you owe us for our help. We don't want money. Pay us by loving our organization; by giving the lie to reaction. Join us May First. Bring your banners listing your demands. Unite with us, with all workers and peasants, and we will make a better life for all. The assembled women cheered.

Then Dora Franco, Alianza general secretary, spoke telling how her organization had helped the wives of striking Pan American Airlines and bus workers; how it had won bus service and the promise of a new school for an impoverished working class neighborhood—Barrio San Antonio; how with the help of Senora de Arbenz they had secured a nursery for the children of Mercado No. 2; how they—like all women and mothers throughout the world—fight for peace. She promised her listeners that the Alianza would fight for them and their children, and that while their membership was solicited, they were under no obligation to join.

The meeting closed with a rousing round of vivas—for the market workers, for the Alianza, and—loudest of all—for the CGTC.

Night had fallen, and market women and their children took the visitors' hands and guided them down the uneven passage-ways, which looked more like Purgatory than ever in the dim light. Good-byes were said in the heart-warming Indian manner—not with handshakes, but with a friendly touch on the shoulder, a warm half-hug. Next day—as Gutierrez had sagely predicted—the reactionary press charged that the market women were being deceived by Communists. A petition was circulated among them, denouncing this "maneuver." Some 100 out of a possible 8,000 or so were from other markets. Nobody at the Mercado Quemado would denounce the trade unionists and progressives who they knew now were their friends and protectors.

Hastily, the Mayor denied his intent to evict the vendors. A victory had been won.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### Reuther's Statement On Africa Is Welcome

CIO PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther on April 4 pledged "strong moral support" to the trade unions of South Africa which recently protested the Malan regime's program of racist persecution.

Reuther sent letters to the South African Trades and Labor Council and the South African Federation of Trade Unions.

He said that CIO members have watched with "considerable interest and concern" the policies of the Malan regime "which in the field of racial relations have appeared to us both inhumanitarian and retrogressive."

This statement from the head of the biggest trade union in the United States and the President of the CIO has already stirred some comment in left-of-center ranks, mostly favorable, but some on the negative side.

But even if some of the negative comment has a basis in truth, this column takes the view that Reuther's initiative is a positive development; very welcome indeed, and deserves support and emulation throughout the labor movement.

IT MAY BE TRUE, as his critics say, that Reuther was moved to take this step both for reasons of internal CIO politics and because of his ambitions to have more of a hand in the direction of U. S. foreign policy.

In the one case, the Negro and left membership of the Auto Workers and the CIO will certainly not be deceived if the move is merely a demagogic gesture. They are already keenly conscious of the fact that while making passes in the direction of civil rights, Reuther has a lily-white executive board, and has seemed strangely at a loss for practical actions to secure implementation of the things he says he stands for.

Besides, the pudding will soon be put to the eating: next Wednesday, the day which Malan set for a rigged election in

the Union of South Africa, is also the day of all-out struggle by the African people.

"A nation-wide wave of industrial strikes. A mass walkout by South Africa's native farm workers. A black man's boycott of white man's shops and stores. These are possibilities here as jittery South Africa prepares for its April 15 election," said a Johannesburg dispatch to the Wall Street Journal on April 2.

What Reuther means by "strong moral support" to the South African unions will be revealed, therefore, not later than next week when the African workers who constitute the bulk of the laboring force in that country, really need concrete manifestations of solidarity from the workers of other countries.

IN THE OTHER CASE, if Reuther took this step as some observers say, to prove to the Eisenhower-Dulles mob that he, Reuther, knows how to fight Communism better than they do, and hence should be allowed a bigger say in foreign policy-making, it is certain that the Communists in South Africa will not care a fig for his motives.

On the contrary, the South African Communists will also see in Reuther's deed a positive contribution to the struggle they have been waging for decades.

Reuther may believe—as the New York Times' Albion Ross wrote April 1 in an article that might well be entitled "Albion's Folly"—that what helps the Africans hurts the Communists. And he may even be motivated more by his hostility to the Communists than by any genuine concern for the African people.

Nevertheless, his offer of CIO support to the Africans, not the silly motives that dance around in his skull, is the really important thing.

It needs to be remarked in passing, however, that it is one thing if Reuther's delusions about persuading the executive

committee of Wall Street billionaires to let him lead their fight "against Communism" bring him to inevitable disillusionment; it is quite another thing if the workers let Reuther sell them this phony idea and follow him into the blind alley his flight from reality is taking him.

The fact is that if "fighting Communism" is Reuther's prime pre-occupation, in respect to South Africa, it is certainly not the Wall Street billionaires'.

For them, the "fight against Communism" is a smokescreen, bait for suckers who do not see the real aim of the Eisenhower-Dulles mob in Africa: the aim of seizing the Continent's riches which are now being exploited by the British, French, Dutch, Belgians and Italians.

Under the banner of "fighting Communism," the Wall Street blood-suckers are robbing their "allies," who in the scramble to keep their "possessions" are installing fascist methods and racist extermination policies in the entire continent, as current events in Kenya Colony show.

According to a New York Times report from Brazzaville last Jan. 29, Wall Street capital already has three uranium extraction plants going in South Africa and plans a total of 13 by 1955. And this is only one field of Wall Street investments poured into Malan's slave plantation.

Indeed, the real arch-criminal behind the Malan policies is Wall Street and its national Administration, as the Council on African Affairs recently proved merely by showing the U. S. pro-Malan votes in the United Nations.

Strait-jacketing this real arch-criminal is one sure way of helping the African people to achieve their liberation today. In the final analysis, the working men and women of the United States will have to do this anyhow to save their own liberties and lives. Reuther's offer to the African trade unions thus indicates the identity of interest of the American and African workers.

## Letters from Readers

### Bail Fund Claimants Urged to File

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

The cut-off date for entering claims under the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York is Friday, April 17. Only nine days remain in which to file claims with the Liquidating Trustee, Frederick F. Greenman, 20 Pine St., N. Y. C. 5.

Affidavits for proof of claim may be obtained from his office. Mr. Greenman has asked that all claims be in his hands by April 17. It is not enough to mail your claim on that day; it must reach him on or before that date.

If any certificate-holder who has not yet filed a claim has any question about how to file it he should get in touch with the Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17 St., N. Y. C. 3, to ask their advice.

—A Certificate-Holder

### Hearing April 27 On D.C. Jimcrow

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The right of Negroes to be served in Washington restaurants will be argued before the U.S. Supreme Court April 27, the high court agreed today.

The case, started originally in 1950 when Thompson's Restaurant here refused to serve three Negroes, involved two Washington civil rights law dating back to 1872. A Washington Municipal Court ruled in favor of the Negroes, but on appeal the case was lost by a 5-4 decision of the District Court of Appeals.

### Emergency Defense Conference Moves

The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, formerly at 401 Broadway, has moved to 150 Nassau St., Room 808.

CEDC, which has been authorized by the 13 New York Smith Act defendants to raise funds for their appeal, will continue its work.

Requests for speakers and literature will be promptly met, and contributions gratefully received. All friends and supporters are invited to visit the new headquarters. The telephone number remains COrtland 7-4936.

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## RIGHTS OF MAN

(Continued from Page 1)

racist and nationalist hatreds, and who pampers and even subsidizes them.

They show who has a basic state policy of abolishing racial and national hatreds, and who has a basic state policy of fomenting them.

Indeed, the contrast between these two events speaks volumes about the difference between socialist law and order, which promotes the continuous growth of individual liberty and the friendship of peoples, and capitalist law and order, which today in our country is intent on nullifying the elementary individual rights guaranteed in our constitutional law, and on setting peoples of different race and nationality against one another.

THIS CONTRAST becomes even clearer if we try to imagine the situation reversed.

If Malenkov, for instance, told the Supreme Soviet that the Soviet Government would not ratify the Genocide Convention, or sign any treaty on human rights drafted by the UN or the already drafted convention on the political rights of women, would not Dulles be the first to accuse the Soviet Union of manifesting "totalitarianism," "contempt for human liberty and morality," and a determination to subvert the UN itself?

If Malenkov did in the Soviet Union what Dulles did in our country day before yesterday, can anyone doubt how the hate-sowing, fascism-loving unfree press of the U. S. would howl for expelling the Soviet Union from the UN, scream for more war contracts and more war provocations, pour out a deluge of vile slanders and filth against the socialist system?

On the other hand, if what the Soviet government did in the case of the 15 doctors were done in the United States, would not J. Edgar Hoover, Tom Clark and their aides be called to account for the countless false and malicious frameups they have perpetrated against innocent individuals?

Would not the FBI be held strictly accountable for its activities instead of being permitted, as is now done, a free hand in molesting individuals and fabricating "evidence"?

Would not the conspirators who tried to frame Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and who sent Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven and countless other innocent Negroes to their death, be punished?

Would not the authors of the racist McCarran-Walter Immigration Law be dealt with as enemies of the state and the nation?

Would not the professional inquisitor, Joe McCarthy, be driven out of public life as a menace to society and morality?

Indeed, if these two events were reversed, would not Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be freed at once and completely rehabilitated, and would not their accusers—the anti-Semites and frameup artists who today hold posts of power and influence in our nation—be brought to justice in their stead?

THESE CONTRASTS clarify the realities. And the realities must be faced.

The dramatic, historically unprecedented event in the Soviet Union helps us to see more clearly the dangers that confront us while a Dulles, a McCarthy and a J. Edgar Hoover have unlimited freedom of action.

We have to face the fact that the freedom of action of these men jeopardizes the freedom of action of every American.

McCarthyism drives faster to fascize our country.

Dulles conspires today with the German quisling, Konrad Adenauer, to revive the Hitler Wehrmacht, keep Germany occupied and partitioned, and organize war in Europe. A few days ago Dulles declared his terms for a peaceful settlement with the Soviet Union to be nothing less than destruction of the Soviet Government and the system of socialism—terms which mean no peace but a continuation of the cold war.

J. Edgar Hoover continues his gestapo work, soliciting stoolpigeons to spy on the trade unions and organizations for peace and democracy, tapping wires, engineering frameups, collecting fabricated evidence, preparing to fill the concentration camps already completed and "furnished" which are hidden away in the nooks and crannies of our landscape.

How much more secure every American would be if today, taking a cue from the Soviet Union, the American people demanded an investigation of the "investigators," punishment of the anti-Semites and other inciters of racial and nationalist hatreds, a bridle on the war-makers, and strict observance and enforcement of the Bill of Rights of our Constitution?

# Text of the Pravda Editorial On the Case of the 15 Doctors

MOSCOW, April 7.—Following is the text of the Pravda editorial yesterday on the case of the 15 doctors who have been cleared of charges against them:

In our press a communique of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs on the results of a thorough verification of all the materials of the preliminary investigation and other data in the case of the group of physicians accused to wrecking, espionage and terroristic activities against the active leaders of the Soviet state is published.

As a result of the verification, it has been established that the implicated people in this case, professors and doctors, were arrested by the former Ministry of State Security of the USSR incorrectly, without any legal grounds.

According to the communique of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the verification has shown that the charges against those persons were false and the documentary data on which the investigation workers based themselves were groundless. It has been established that the testimony of the arrested allegedly confirming the charges preferred against them, was obtained by workers of the investigation section of the former Ministry of State Security through the use of methods of investigation which are inadmissible and most strictly forbidden by Soviet law.

On the basis of the findings of the investigation commission, specially set up by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to verify that case, the arrested professors and doctors have been fully cleared of the charges laid against them and have been released from custody.

The persons guilty of the improper conduct of the investigation have been arrested and are held criminally responsible.

HOW COULD IT HAPPEN that in the very inside of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR which has been called upon to stand guard over the interests of the Soviet state, a provocative case was fabricated, the victims of which were honest Soviet people, outstanding figures of Soviet science?

This happened first of all because the leaders of the former Ministry of State Security proved not to have been at the level of their tasks. They broke away from the people, from the party, they forgot that they were the servants of the people and that their duty was to stand guard over Soviet law.

The former Minister of State Security (S) Ignatiev, displayed political blindness and inattentiveness. He proved to be on the lead of such criminal adventurers as the former deputy minister and head of the investigation section, who directly led the investigation, Ryumin, who has now been arrested.

Ryumin acted as a hidden enemy of our state, of our people. Instead of working on the disclosure of the true enemies of the Soviet state, the true spies and diversionists, Ryumin embarked on the road of deceiving the government, on the road of criminal adventure.

Having trampled underfoot the lofty calling of the workers of government departments and his own responsibility before the party and people, Ryumin and some other workers of the Ministry of State Security, led by their criminal aims, embarked on the most gross violation of Soviet law, up to the direct di-

rect falsification of evidence, and dared to violate the inviolable rights of Soviet citizens which are inscribed in our constitution.

THE MEDICAL - EXPERT COMMISSION, which was created in connection with the accusation against the group of doctors, proved also to be not at the level of its tasks and gave incorrect conclusions on the methods of treatment which were applied at the time to (Alexander) Shcherbakov and (Andrei) Zhdanov.

Instead of analyzing the history of the illness and other material with scientific conscientiousness and objectivity, this commission yielded to the influence of the material fabricated by the investigation and with its authority supported slanderous and falsified accusations against a number of prominent medical personalities. At the same time it is necessary to note that the investigation hid from the experts some essential aspects of the treatment which had proved the correctness of the treatment given.

The Soviet people learned with a feeling of gratification that the accusations levelled against a number of prominent figures of Soviet medicine proved to be completely false and that they were a foul calumny against honest and respected figures of our state. Only the people who have lost their Soviet aspect and human dignity could go so far as to arrest unlawfully Soviet citizens, the outstanding figures of Soviet medicine, to the direct falsification of the investigation and to the criminal violation of their citizens' duty.

The despicable adventurers of the type of Ryumin, through their fabricated investigation, attempted to inflame in the Soviet society, which is forged by moral and political unity and ideas of proletarian internationalism, feelings of national antagonism which are profoundly alien to the socialist ideology. Aiming at these provocative ends, they did not stop at frantic slander of Soviet people.

It has been established, for example, by careful investigation, that in this way the honest public figure, People's Artist of the USSR (Solomon) Mikhoels, was slandered.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORT of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the organs of the former Ministry of State Security have grossly violated Soviet law, permitted arbitrariness and ill-use of authority. Criminal actions of this kind could not remain undiscovered and unpunished for long, for the Soviet government stands guard over the rights of the citizens of our country, defends those rights with care, and punishes severely, without regard to persons and ranks, those who permit arbitrariness.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government invariably demanded and demand that the work of all organizations and all state departments be under vigilant control by leading organs and the entire Soviet society. Now when the Soviet people feel

so profoundly and realize the significance of the victory of socialism in our country, we must be particularly vigilant and particularly demanding with regard to the observance of Soviet Socialist law.

Discovering bravely the shortcomings in state departments, including the facts of arbitrariness and lawlessness permitted by individual workers of state departments, and eradicating those shortcomings with full determination and implacability, the Soviet Government openly and directly speaks about them to the people. This testifies to the great strength of the Soviet state and Socialist order. That strength lies in the fact that our government is closely and unbreakably linked with the people, based all its actions on the people and firmly and consistently pursues the policy which accords with the vital interest of the people.

THE COUNTRY OF SOCIALISM, permeated with invincible might and creative forces, confidently marches along the path to Communism. In the Soviet Union the exploiting classes have long been liquidated. Therefore, foreign reactionary forces, in their attempts to carry out subversive activities against the Soviet state, cannot have inside the Soviet country any considerable social support. But the Soviet people know that while the capitalist encirclement exists, there are and there will inevitably be in the future the attempts to send spies and diversionists to us; there will also be attempts to use for anti-Soviet ends individual renegades, bearers of bourgeois ideology and degenerates. Against those true, overt and covert, enemies of the people, the enemies of the Soviet state, the powder must always be kept dry. The party teaches Soviet people to be always vigilant.

In the USSR constitution the great rights of a citizen of the Soviet Socialist state are inscribed. Article 127 of the USSR Constitution has ensured the citizens of the USSR with the inviolability of the person. Nobody can be subject to arrest without the decision of the court or the state prosecutor. Socialist law defends the rights of Soviet citizens which are inscribed in the USSR Constitution and is a most important basis for the further development and strengthening of the Soviet state. Nobody will be permitted to violate Soviet law.

Every worker, every collective farmer and every Soviet intellectual can work peacefully and confidently, knowing that his civil rights are under the reliable guard of Soviet Socialist law. The citizens of the great Soviet state can be confident that his rights, guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, will be solemnly observed and defended by the Soviet Government.

In this, one of the important conditions for the further close solidarity of the peoples of the USSR round their Soviet government, the further strengthening of the might of our motherland and the continuous growth of international prestige of the Soviet Union lies.

## Background of a Frameup

Don't miss this Sunday Worker's detailed expose of the world-famous Rosenberg Case! This four-page supplement gives the startling facts which the press has kept from the country.

The Supreme Court is now deciding the fate of the Rosenbergs. Get this four-page supplement into the hands of your friends and neighbors.



## Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

dien rate increases asked from the city by voluntary hospitals and other charitable institutions.

Cuts park personnel and maintenance crews and park rehabilitation.

### BARS PAY RISES

These are only some of the admitted effects of the Dewey-Impellitteri budget. Actually, the havoc will be far greater. The Mayor admitted there will be no wage increases for 210,000 workers.

No salary increases are included in this budget except those resulting from mandatory increments and previously approved plans, he declared. He reduced 66 of the 113 departments below the appropriation levels of the current year.

But while hospitals were cut \$4,850,000 and welfare another \$600,000, the Civil Defense apparatus was reduced by only \$200,000 and its total appropriation of \$6,198,730 was nearly double that for the Day Care for Children program.

Because of protests from working mothers, the Mayor was forced to shift departmental funds so as to include \$3,988,000 for the centers where 5,700 children are registered.

Tonight AFL civil service unions join in a mass fight-back wage rally at Webster Hall. Among the sponsors are the Uniformed Firemen's Assn., the City Employees Union and the Sanitation Workers, the latter two affiliated with the Teamsters Brotherhood.

### CHILDREN PERILED

In cutting \$3,000,000 from school rehabilitation, Impellitteri ignored the warning issued last Dec. 10 by Diedrich F. Lehnert, Superintendent of Plant Operations and Maintenance of the Board of Education, that neglect of building violations in schools was endangering the life of children. Correction of these violations would cost \$10,000,000, he said. But the Mayor chopped off even the inadequate sums available.

Impellitteri threw up smoke-screen of a "ghost town" in asserting he had to accept Dewey's Authority plan or lose \$50,000,000 real estate tax revenues.

This "lesser evil" will cost subway and bus riders an average annual living cost increase of \$26, through a five-cent increase by June 1, to \$78 when the toll goes up to 25 cents one-way. The Transit Authority, experts admit, will inevitably raise the fare to 40 cents a ride to make the subways "self-sustaining."

The city and Albany must reach an agreement on Authority details before June 1. City Council President Rudolph Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., have committed themselves against the gouge. Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, whose three Board votes would deadlock

the issue if joined with Halley's three and Wagner's two, is still undecided.

The three-day public hearings next week may be decisive in influencing the Comptroller and other Board members to junk the higher-fare conspiracy.

The Board has rejected the payroll tax which would cut wages by \$30,000,000.

Impellitteri hinted at cuts in transit maintenance and mass layoffs, when he called on the Board of Transportation to "make savings wherever possible."

### UNION'S WARNING

Transport Workers Union officials have warned the city that a "single layoff" means job action and "all-out strikes."

The Mayor made some shadow-boxing pretenses of a "struggle" against Dewey. He said he would "propose" that Dewey place on the Special Session Legislature's calendar in May or June the transit issue, and declared that "unless the final agreement is satisfactory" the city would reject the Authority plan.

## Baseball

(Continued from Page 3)

from Mississippi where four cities—Jackson, Natchez, Meridian and Greenville—have clubs in the Cotton League.

A three-hour meeting of the league held in Greenville yesterday voted to transfer the franchise of the Hot Springs club for its refusal to release the two Negro players. All four Mississippi teams were joined by the Monroe, Louisiana, club in voting against Hot Springs; the Eldorado and Pine Bluff, Ark., teams abstained.

League president Al Haraway, in a statement upholding the racist ban on Negro players, said the Hot Springs owners "assumed a position . . . which would disrupt the Cotton States League and cause its dissolution."

"We had not anticipated this sort of reaction," Crawford said. "We thought there might possibly be a little resentment and we offered to use the (Negro) players only where they were welcome."

Crawford and other officials of the Hot Springs Bathers called a meeting of the club's directors to which the fans were invited.

Two Negro players, who hail from Villa, Florida and played professional baseball with the Indianapolis Clowns, a Negro league club, are sticking with Crawford in the fight for their right to play in the Cotton States League. It is generally held, based on experiences of other southern minor leagues with Negro players, that there would be little or no adverse reaction from the fans.

"We're not taking it lying down," Crawford added. "We don't interpret playing colored players on our club as being detrimental to any club (in the league)." Crawford expressed confidence that the club's directors and the fans would "back any action that would carry this thing as far as we can take it."

The hurried moves to bar Negro players in the Cotton States League began eight days ago when J. P. Coleman, Mississippi Attorney General, stated:

"I ruled that the state law prohibits athletic contests involving players of opposite races. That ruling still holds and applies to baseball."

Coleman had previously ruled, in January of this year, that Negro and white boxers could not be matched in Pascagoula rings.

### Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE  
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 St.  
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 20% on all items. Special reductions for organizations.

Up to the time of the Coleman statement, managers of the league clubs in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian had indicated a "let the fans decide" attitude.

However, Coleman said that to play Negroes in Mississippi "would violate the public policy of this state," although there is no law specifically barring inter-racial athletic contests.

## Editors

(Continued from Page 3)

wives were present as the train pulled out of the city's Byelorussian station. Assistant editors of "News," English-language Russian monthly magazine were there, too, with other Russian newsmen.

David Kline, second secretary and consul, represented the American Embassy.

Before their departure, the editors addressed a letter to Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, thanking him for the hospitality they had enjoyed here.

The editors wound up their tour of Moscow last night at a lavish reception given in their honor by the Soviet Press Club. They left by train for Warsaw.

Russian and American newsmen exchanged toasts last night. The reception ended on the same note of cordiality that has characterized the entire visit of the Americans.

Present was Ivan Arkadiev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Western department, who chatted often with Jacob Beam, U. S. charge d'affaires.

## Detroit Leads The U. S. in Bankruptcies

DETROIT—As delegates to the recent UAW convention in Atlantic City arrived back home they saw headlines which said:

"Detroit Leads U. S. in Bankruptcies; Free Press Survey Finds Economic Picture Darker."

The story quoted a Board of Commerce Research Director John Stewart flatly predicting a cut back in auto production.

"This is an automotive town. I predict that the automobile companies will have to cut back production in the last half of this year. I don't see how they can possibly continue to produce at their current level and sell all the cars they make," he said.

The credit situation was discussed by Edward Phelan, secretary manager of the Detroit Association of Credit Men. He said the number of credit accounts turned over to credit firms for collection is up 10 percent over 1952.

The number of unpaid bills, obligating both consumers and retailers, is the highest it has been since the end of World War II," he said.

He explained that the increase of economic failures on an individual basis is responsible for the general tightening up of the credit.

## Ohio State U. President Fires Prof. Darling

COLUMBUS, O., April 7—Byron T. Darling, Ohio State University professor suspended for refusing to answer witchhunting questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was fired today by Howard L. Bevis, president of the university.

The University's board of trustees is due to act on the dismissal, but it was stated here the trustees usually follow the president's recommendation in such matters.

## Soviet CP Fires Ignatiev, Lax In Doctors' Case

MOSCOW, April 7. — Semen Deisovich Ignatiev, who was minister of Soviet State Security when 15 doctors were falsely charged with plotting the murder of top Soviet officials, was dismissed as a secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party, Pravda announced today.

Ignatiev had been denounced yesterday for his "political blindness and gullibility" in the case of the 15 doctors. His former deputy minister and head of the investigation section of the ministry has been arrested for fabricating the accusations against the doctors. The ministry was recently absorbed by the Ministry of Interior.

An official named Ryumin, the former deputy minister held chiefly responsible for the false accusations, was again denounced by Pravda today. The newspaper reaffirmed the friendship and solidarity of all races and nationalities in the Soviet Union.

"The constitution of the USSR safeguards the equality of all citizens regardless of their nationality or race in all fields of economic, political, cultural and social life," Pravda said.

At the same time, Pravda warned there is no room in the Soviet Union for any kind of "bourgeois cosmopolitanism or bourgeois nationalism" which, it said, foreign enemies are trying to exploit.

## Dulles

(Continued from Page 3)

of give and take discussion in the UN. It is known that the convention will not go as far as the guarantees the Soviet delegation sought. But it goes too far for Dulles.

Here are some of the proposals the Soviets asked to be included:

- The right of all citizens to vote and hold office regardless of race, color, nationality, economic status, sex or religion.
- The right to self-determination of every people and nation.
- The right to education without discrimination because of race, sex, language, economic status or social origin.
- The right to a job and free choice of occupation.
- The right to rest and leisure.
- Social security and social insurance for all workers at the expense of the State and employers.
- The right to decent housing.
- The right of trade unions to run their own affairs without interference, and the right to strike.
- Full freedom of opinion and expression, with the exception that propaganda for war or for racist policies shall be prohibited.

It is not expected that the Human Rights Commission will go as far as the Soviet proposals. But even a slight movement in that direction is more than what Eisenhower's millionaire cabinet can tolerate.

## Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. He said West Germans are "loyal and eager partners" in the quest for "peace and freedom" in which the U. S. is "leading all nations." This was taken as a reference to the revival of a Nazi army.

In Panmunjom, a U. S. postal officer noted a "sizeable increase" in the mail from prisoners in North Korean camps to folks back home.

Maj. Gen. S. B. Hayes, deputy surgeon of the U. S. Army, said the first group of American sick and wounded could be expected home by air within a week to 10 days following beginning of the exchange.

## Doyle, Yaris Persecuted for Protesting

Charles Doyle and Harry Yaris facing deportation for alleged political beliefs were transferred yesterday from Ellis Island to the Federal House of Detention on West Street for protesting miserable eating conditions.

The room that had been assigned to Doyle and Yaris for eating on Ellis Island was a tiny, airless cubbyhole. A large dining room is available for other prisoners.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born urged protests to Attorney General Brownell and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Green said that his organization is not seeking special treatment for Doyle and Yaris, but "just the equal treatment to which they are entitled by the laws of decency."



## Classified Ads

**HELP WANTED**  
INTER-RACIAL Parent-Child Report now hiring staff for summer. Needs 1st cook, dishwasher, kitchen man, waiters, busboys, handymen, counselors, and kindergarten. Call OR 5-2800 between 8 and 8 p.m. daily or write Box 800, The Worker Adv. Dept.

**FOR SALE**  
(Appliances)  
SPRING PAN SPECIAL 10" oscillating fan, rated best by independent consumer research organization. List price \$18.45. Our price \$11.95. Standard Brands Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30-minute free parking. OR 3-7818.

(Woolen Coatings and Suitings)  
DRASTIC reductions woolen coatings and suitings. Mill End Imports, 80 E. 11th St. Room 206.

**SERVICES**  
(Clerical)  
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE—Letters, manuscripts, meetings recorded by stenograph, and mimeographing. Call LO 4-6338.

(Upholsterers)  
CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for soft, revolved, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

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## Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including auto, life, fire, etc., compensation, etc.  
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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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**MILL END IMPORTS**  
80 East 11th St.

(Opp. Broadway) — Room 206



# 'Porgy and Bess' Insults Negro People, Says Afro-American Writer

James Hicks, writing in the March 28 Baltimore Afro-American, a leading Negro weekly, says the George Gershwin folk opera "Porgy and Bess," with its stereotyped characters and sordid plot, is against everything that Negro Americans are fighting for.

The 20-year-old opera has been revived at the Ziegfeld Theatre in New York.

"It is the most insulting, the most libelous, the most degrading act that could possibly be perpetrated against the Negro people," said Hicks.

"Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who protested 'South Pacific's' interracial theme, would welcome 'Porgy' with open arms," he added, pointing out that this "disgraceful felony" against the Negro people is "further compounded by the fact that our U. S. State Department selected 'Porgy' as a show to which it gave its blessings and assistance for presentation to the free peoples of Europe.

"'Porgy,' as it is presented on the Ziegfeld stage, represents everything that colored Americans of 1953 stand against. There is nothing in the show that is typical of the 15 million colored Americans living in this country today," said Hicks.

It is not difficult to explain, he said, why the predominately white audience (that saw the play with him) clapped their hands and yelled "bravo" until they were "blue in the face."

"It's the traditional role which some white people have set aside for colored people since the first days of Uncle Tom. It's the role of the ignorant, happy-foot, lust-loving, crap shooting clown—and 'Porgy' has them all."

What was more difficult for Hicks to understand was the acclaim given the show by many Negro people.

He said it reminded him of Thurgood Marshall's remark on seeing a white man waving a Confederate flag in the MacArthur parade and a Negro standing beside the white man, cheering MacArthur to the top of his lungs.

Said Thurgood: "Somebody didn't belong there."

Hicks said this was "exactly the impression he received as he watched the crap games of 'Porgy' and listened to the white couple in the next seat say—'Look at that boy roll them bones.'"

"Somebody didn't belong there and I think it was I."

It is "disgraceful," he said, to see so much splendid Negro talent wasted on the insulting "Porgy."

"'Porgy' is not only an insult to the colored race—it's a disgrace to America. For it is doubtful if there has ever been a finer collection of talent voices brought together under one roof on Broadway since Ezio Pinza left the cast of 'South Pacific.'"

"There is no sound in New York to surpass the full beautiful voice of talented Leontyne Price as Bess. Nothing is finer than Helen Thigpen's Serena and others in the cast show stirring and amazing voice talents."

"But this in itself is America's disgrace. For here are voices second to none in this nation. But because these voices stem from the bosom of black breasts they are not being heard from the stage of the Metropolitan opera where they belong."

"Instead they are intermingled with the rattle of dice which roll across the stage throughout 'Porgy.'"

Hicks concludes his eloquent defense of true Negro culture by calling upon the Negro people to "rise up in unified protest against the way they are pictured on the stage, radio, screen and television."

## 'SALOME' IN TECHNICOLOR

"Salome," Columbia's technicolor spectacle showing at the Rivoli, is another Hollywood hodge-podge of the cast-of-thousands variety.

All the elements supposed to produce box office results are tossed into one gaudy package. The "sex angle" is taken care of by Rita Hayworth, who flaunts herself in an array of low cut gowns and does her publicized strip-tease version of the famous "Dance of the Seven Veils."

For pageantry, Columbia has added plenty of crowds, trumpets, horses, costumes, color, and wide open spaces, with some scenes shot in the film and the political jail-topped off with a religious message. The over-all result is an expensive but empty film.

Yet in parts something more substantial manages to come through all of the nonsense. The film has as its background the rising Christianity threatening the Roman Empire. Some interesting parallels can be found between the persecution of the Christians shown in the film and the political jailings in the United States today.

The people of Galilee, ruled by King Herod, begin to follow in increasing numbers John the Baptist, who challenges the brutal reign

of Herod and his Roman masters. John goes among the people urging Christianity as the way to getting rid of tyrants and living a life of peace and brotherhood.

The film views much of the problem through the degenerate doings in the House of Herod. The corruption is not exposed but is glorified and treated as an entertaining part of the general pageantry.

However, the conflict between the people of Galilee and their rulers emerges sharply. Both Herod and the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, see in the spreading Christianity a threat to their regimes of plunder. The rulers fear what will happen if John is allowed to speak freely in the market place. He is finally arrested and beheaded.

There is a marked similarity between the witchhunt against John and the thought-control trials at Foley Square.

John the Baptist is accused of sedition and inciting the people to violence. If he were speaking out today he probably would be tried under the Smith Act.

The thought-control program already has resulted in the threat by Rep. Velde to investigate the churches.

—T. Jacobs.

## 'BROTHER BILL McKIE' WINS ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISES

Only just issued by International Publishers, *Brother Bill McKie*, by Phillip Bonosky is already receiving enthusiastic praise.

From A. B. Magil, newspaper man, author, and associate editor of *Masses & Mainstream*: "Bill McKie's life story, so vividly portrayed by Phillip Bonosky, epitomized a great American epic: the unionization of the auto industry in the thirties. This book gives us the flesh and blood of the auto workers' struggles. . . . As one who knew and worked with Bill McKie in the days when unionism was an underground movement in Detroit, especially at Ford's, I can testify to the truthfulness of this book and to its vibrant recreation of a major chapter in the history of the American labor movement."

From Samuel Sillen, editor of *Masses & Mainstream*: "This book about a working class hero glows with the strength and confidence of the men who unionized Ford in the face of thuggery and fraud. Here is a true story that has the compelling power of a first-rate novel. . . . A vigorous blow for freedom."

From Joseph North, newspaper man, author and editor: "This is

the story of one man and yet it is in great measure the story of multitudes of working men who built the UAW. The 15 millions in labor will recognize the story too, for much of it is theirs, and they will love the man, for they are all in Brother Bill's heart. They are his life. This is the fascinating story of an unconquered and unconquerable man who is the symbol of the working class and of his party, the Communist Party. . . . It is an American epic."

From Maurice Sugar, legal representative of the auto workers in the thirties, and general counsel of the UAW until 1948: "The story of doing the impossible—that's the fascinating story of *Brother Bill McKie*. This book should be a must for those 'old-time' laborites who have since grown so soft and supine; and for the newcomer who too often has little or no understanding of the determination, the courage—and the strategy—which have brought to him the protection of his union. Yes, and it should be a must for those progressives and liberals who may be prone to forget that the measure of the capacity to realize their ideals is the power of the workers who are willing to fight for their realization."

## CHARLES WHITE TO ADDRESS M. & M. ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Charles White, Negro artist, will be one of the featured speakers at the fifth anniversary rally of *Masses & Mainstream* on the evening of April 17, at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St.

White has in recent years come to the fore as one of America's most powerful progressive artists whose work has been widely reproduced throughout the world. He has exhibited in France, Italy, Germany, the Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary, Mexico, and Japan. His recent one-man show at the ACA Gallery in New York was hailed as a new major development in his art.

The M & M anniversary rally will pay tribute to the writers and artists who for more than 40 years have exemplified the tradition, in-

itiated by *The Masses* and now carried on by *Masses & Mainstream*, of struggle for a progressive people's culture and for peace.

Among other speakers will be Michael Gold, dean of American proletarian writers. An outstanding cultural program is being arranged.

Tickets are on sale at progressive bookshops and at M & M, 832 Broadway.



## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Rivera Sizzling, Chisox 'Set' . . .

THE MOST "SET" team in the big leagues a week before the season starts (oh, that rain!) seems to be the Chicago White Sox, with a regular lineup of Fain, Fox, Carresquel and Stephens in the infield; Minoso, Rivera and Mele outfield. Rivera is the sensation of the spring games, with a lustrous .360 batting average, 14 stolen bases out of 15 attempts. This is a pace which would give him 90 stolen bases in the regular season. . . .

Yank regular lineup is also set except for minor questions about whether Mickey Mantle's ailments will clear up in time for the opening game, condition of Collins at first. . . . Giants shaking down with Lockman, Williams, Dark and Spencer infield; Irvin, Thomson, Mueller outfield. But Hank Thompson is pressing for a spot, Williams may be supplanted at second by Spencer if he can't go full speed. . . . Dodgers will now definitely open with Hodges, Gilliam, Reese and Robinson in the infield; Shuba, Snider and Furillo outfield. There are some "ifs" here too, mainly on Hodges' foot ailment, which could force Robby to first and put Morgan at third (Cox is ailing), and Furillo's hitting which has shown no signs of snapping back after a bad season. Will they want Amoroso back from Montreal by May? . . .

### Honey and the Trotters

DON'T TRY to tell Honey Russell that the Harlem Globetrotters are not a great basketball team. The Seton Hall coach, an old pro himself, really figured his tremendous collection of All American college seniors, blending quickly into team play and with a big height advantage over the Trotters, would take the Series.

As of the last count, it was 7-3 favor the Trotters. Honey names three of the Trotters as sure fire pro stars in any period or any league—Ermer Robinson, Marquez Haynes and Josh Grider. Tatum is well past his peak and must conserve his running.

### Those Giant, Dodger Fans Again

WHATEVER HAPPENED to the premature gloom about the Giants during their seven-game losing streak? Durocher was right. The Indians were just further advanced at the time and nothing counts anyhow till the bell rings. . . .

Giant fan makes a case in man-to-man comparisons with Dodgers like this: Lockman over Hodges, Williams over the unproved Gilliam, Dark and Reese even, Robinson over Spencer, Irvin over Shuba, Thomson and Snider even, Mueller over Furillo, Campanella over Westrum, Maglie over any Brooklyn pitcher. Total, 5 for Giants, 2 for Dodgers, 2 even.

Dodger rebuttal—Concede only Lockman and Irvin edges, and even so when did Whitey ever knock in as many runs as Gil, in spite of his 40-point edge in batting average? Who says Gilliam, the Most Valuable in the International, rates below Williams, a .254 hitter? However, since he's unproved, will call that a standoff. Reese is a better defensive shortstop than Dark, which is more important in this position than batting averages and riba. However, we'll let the standoff here go. Putting Mueller in a class with Furillo is a joke. One loses games with his fielding, the other wins them. At bat, in spite of bad eyes last year, Furillo still knocked in 10 more runs than Mueller. Revised total—3 for Dodgers, 3 for Giants, 3 even. But the MARGIN of superiority of Campanella and Robinson is so tremendous that it makes this all academic. And Giant pitching after Maglie doesn't have Dodger depths.

Giant fan in P.S. adds Spencer will be rookie of year, developing fast to change balance of power between teams, pulling 35 home's at the Polo Grounds, "making" the infield. Dodger fan in P.S. says how can Spencer be rookie of the year when Gilliam is going to be rookie of the year?

Such fun starting next Tuesday!

### Dep't of Vital Statistics

LARRY JANSEN, generally lumped in a vague sense with Sal Maglie as an "old pitcher," won't be 33 till July, which is not old for a pitcher. Maglie is more than three years older than Jansen, having turned 36 a couple of weeks ago. Oldest Giant is Max Lanier, who will be 38 in August.

Oldest Dodger is Preacher Roe, who hit 35 in February. Reese will be 34 in July, Robinson was 34 in January, Cox will be 34 in August. Youngest Dodger is Billy Loes, who was 23 in December. Unless Don Zimmer, 22 in January, sticks around, which is not likely.

Oldest Yankee, of course, is Johnny Mize, who hit 40 in January. Of the key men, Allie Reynolds is oldest, having hit 35 in February. Four other Yanks along with Allie were born in 1918, Rizzuto, Lopat, Sain and Scarborough. Raschi was 34 in March. Youngest Yank, if he stays, is Andy Carey, who won't be 22 till September. Otherwise it's Gil McDougald, 25 next month, three days younger than Billy Martin.

And speaking of vital statistics, we still get an argument on Nat Clifton's height from readers who insist that so and so broadcast that he is 6-7 and such and such a newspaper listed him as 6-7. Anyone who can prove to me that Clifton is as tall as 6-6 gets two choice seats for opening day at Ebbets Field. Watch him standing next to Harry Gallatin some time if you can catch the two together standing reasonably erect. Harry is 6-6. Clifton is clearly shorter than Harry. By the way, Nat will TELL you that he is really 6-5 plus a fraction. Anyhow, we can all agree that when it comes to rebounding he is the tallest 6-5 in basketball!

### 3 Cheers for the Tugerson Brothers!

SPEAKING OF rookies, how about the guts and militance of James and Leander Tugerson who signed with the Hot Springs team of the Cotton States League knowing they were the first Negroes in the league, and who are sticking right in there while the State of Mississippi bans them, and the league president tries to throw out the Hot Springs team. No "gracious" backing out for the brothers Tugerson—they are fighting for their rights as Americans to work at the profession of their choosing, and are counting on the people to fight with them! (News details elsewhere.)

Will the so-called "Voice of America" broadcast the attempt to ban the Tugersons? To throw a team out of organized baseball because it "damns" signs two Negro players?



A black and white caricature of a man with a large, bulbous nose, thick-rimmed glasses, and a receding hairline. He is wearing a suit jacket and a striped tie. The drawing is signed 'TOWARD' in the bottom right corner.

# Morton Sobell Urges Stepped-Up Clemency Drive

# Cops Smash Canadian Copper Refinery Strike

# Urge State Bias Group Endorse Brewery Pact

In extending congratulations to the Urban League and the Brewery Workers Joint Board on their role in making possible this important step in the fight for FEP, the GNYNLC expressed its willingness and readiness to "do whatever we can to help guarantee the full implementation of victories scored thus far, and to fight for their extension to other industries."

# What's On?

## Coming

**SUNDAY FORUM** presents "Problems of Progressives in Right Led Unions" with speaker Louis Weinstock. Sunday, April 12 at 9:30 p.m. Hefreshmann, Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (ex. 1614) Chgo. 11.

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## Budapest Peace Meet Next Month

LONDON, April 7.—The World Council for Peace will hold its Budapest meeting the last two weeks of May, it was made known today in a letter inviting newsmen to the conference. The letter was sent from the council's information office in Prague.

The conference was postponed following the death of Yves Farge, head of the French Partisans for Peace.

*Richard Wright*

**REPORT**  
— INTERNACIONAL —

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